

SERBIA'S FIGHT FOR AN OUTLET

Balked by Allies in Plan
for "Way Out" to the
Aegean.

TURNED TO ALBANIA

Demanded Its Partition to
Be Shared by Monte-
negro and Greece.

LOST FAVOR IN EUROPE

Prisrend Consul Episode Led to
Formation of Autonomous
Province.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—Austria-Hungary and probably all Europe are having a good deal of trouble just now, and they feel a good deal the worse for it. The political leaders of King Peter's little realm have contrived to stimulate Europe out of its customary indifference to the relation between later day Serbia and the greater kingdom which obeyed the sceptre of Stephan Dushan over 500 years ago and to take sides on the question of making the former equal to the latter. For it is that greater realm, stretching from the Danube to the Adriatic, and including the port of Durazzo, or Dratch, that King Peter's advisers are impatient to build up anew. And they believe this to be the psychological moment for the undertaking. They have defeated the Turks, and Albania was a Turkish province. Why therefore should they not keep Albania if they take it? Their troops are marching to Durazzo, and will retain that too.

True, Austria-Hungary intervenes and pleads other interests of her own, which stand in the way. Italy chimes in with a declaration that as she too would be injuriously affected by the proposed expansion of the little Slav State her line of action would be identical with that of Austria-Hungary. An Austro-Italian convention some eight years ago excluded third parties from the Adriatic and arranged for the autonomy of Albania. Germany joins hands with her two allies and votes any attempt on the part of the Belgrade Cabinet to annex Albania territory, whether it be the coveted seaport of "Corridor" leading to it. And the result is a tangle which Europe will shortly have to unravel.

In the facts, if none of them is suppressed, the impartial student will find, as usual, something to say for both sides. Serbia, to live the life of a truly independent State, needs an outlet to the sea. That is an undeniable fact. And yet Switzerland somehow manages to rub along without a seaport, as did Saxony and Bohemia in the days of yore. Still, without a seaport, Serbia has to depend upon her neighbor Austria-Hungary for a passage to the world's waterway, and that implies a condition of dependence upon or close friendship with that neighbor. And heretofore the two States have not parted off very well together, at least not since the death of King Milan, who was a friend of Austria-Hungary. Serbia's agricultural produce was admitted sparingly into the Hapsburg monarchy and her munitions of war were delayed in times of crisis and excluded during hostilities. Thus the relations of the two States toward each other have been characterized for decades by diplomatic stiffness and subdued national animosity.

Austria Kept Hands Off.

Hence it was assumed that when war broke out Austria would vent her anger on Serbia by occupying the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar and hindering military operations there. But the Serbians, a spectator, rather benevolent than the reverse. Then it was feared she might veto the annexation of Macedonia, old Serbia, etc. Once more these misgivings proved erroneous. "Why this sudden change of attitude on Austria's part?" asked the Serbs. "Is she really grown afraid? Well, we have certainly worked wonders and surprised our own wildest hopes. After all the Balkan confusions, Serbia is a great Power and means to be treated as such. Let us be energetic. As we have ceased to be the anvil let us play the part of the hammer. We may never have such an opportunity of realizing our dream. Let us make hay while the sun shines. And they set to work to do it. They cut into three parts and divided among Serbia, Montenegro and Greece. Durazzo, with the requisite hinterland, is to be under King Peter's sceptre. And they would effect these changes themselves, for Europe, they know, respects accomplished facts. Had they not had their own victories had displaced the effete status quo? "Let us now confront the Powers with another accomplished fact and occupy the coast of Albania, including Durazzo, Alessio and San Giovanni di Medua." And Serbian troops are on their way to Durazzo.

That conquest has its drawbacks. It undoubtedly will serve to raise the prestige of the Serbian army, but as for furthering Serbia's project of vivisectioning Albania it will have no influence whatever. Indeed, her soldiers might as well be whistling daisies to a milestone. Is it probable, one may ask, that Serbian statesmen are such simpletons as not to discern the operation of the law of political cause and effect? If it be so obvious that a journalist perceives it? No, it is highly improbable. The Serbs know perfectly well what they are doing, and also why they are doing it. They are under no delusions respecting the fate of their scheme of partitioning Albania against the will of Europe. For it may be remarked parenthetically that not only the Powers of the Triple Alliance but those of all Europe are now in favor of an autonomous Albania on its merits and also on the ground that that is one of the direct consequences of the allies' device. "The Balkans for the Balkan peoples." The oldest of all surviving Balkan peoples known to history being the Albanians, Serbia versus Europe

therefore could only stand for a lost cause. As well fight against fate.

Serbs' Idea of Albania.

Why then make a fuss about Albania? Because that is the only way now available for Serbia to assert a claim which she hopes may be allowed in time by Europe. Albania is peopled by tribes which, although highly gifted intellectually and physically, are a wild lot, who care little for cultural methods and have never displayed any political sense, any of that purposeful subordination of the individual to the community, which is the groundwork of all human organization. They have perfected the feudal system and get as much benefit from that as it is capable of yielding. But feudalism to-day in the fierce struggle for life among rising and decaying nations is like the painted pasteboard cannons and the long pikes on which the Chinese of thirty years ago were wont to rely against the heavy artillery of the foreign devil.

Albania, then, is a wild people in the eyes of the Serbs, for whom autonomy is a dangerous weapon, as a razor or a firearm might be in the hands of an impulsive child. In a few years troubles they foresee will break out in the highlands. Europe will be worried by new and painful aspects of the surviving Eastern question. People will murmur and clamor that a speedy end be put to it. But by whom? Evidently by the little Slav State, whose expansion arouses no jealousy and whose claims to Albania were asserted after the war. Serbia may then be asked to accept a mandate from Europe to reestablish order, and by way of accomplishing the task will occupy the country. And from occupying administration and then from administration to annexation the stakes are easy and progress is sure.

That Calculation Would Seem to Be the

real clue to Serbia's apparently absurd policy on a question which is already decided in advance against her by an assembly against whose judgment there is no appeal. She meant to persist to the bitter end in her demands for the partition of Albania and to waive her claims with extreme reluctance. And I believe she would have held out had it not been for the incident with the Austrian Consuls which turned Europe against her. It is my firm belief that she will now shortly let her claim drop.

Pride Overcame Diplomacy.

But Serbia's demand for a seaport is on a different footing. In her cry for this requirement of an independent nation we recognize the accents of nature. Thrown as she is among rising States who are keenly competing for one or another of the few places on the sea still available, she is foredoomed to death by suffocation unless she succeeds. Before the war broke out, nay, before her alliance with the other Balkan States was concluded, Serbia had an eye on the Aegean and coveted a seaport there. The road thither was situated along the line of least resistance from every point of view. Politically it might be arranged without opposition from Austria-Hungary. Technically the country was much better adapted for railways than are the Albanian highlands. Financially the cost of connecting Belgrade with Salonica would be moderate as compared with the cost of a line over Albania. In a word, Serbia would not have been so bold, but Serbia's own kinsmen and allies negated the idea. Bulgaria and Greece declared that Serbia must give a wide berth to all Aegean ports whatever and must engage solemnly to refuse the offer of such whencesoever it might come. This stipulation was a condition sine qua non of the alliance and Serbia agreed to it unwillingly, and only on the understanding that she endeavored to find for herself an opening on the Adriatic would be vigorously seconded by the other members of the coalition. That explains why Bulgaria favors the project, diplomatically. Russia's support is also intelligible on other and more general grounds. It would be a triumph for Russia, the mighty protectress of all Slav nations, were to take sides against Serbia on a question vitally affecting the welfare of the young Slav State. The utmost that could be expected from Russia in the direction of aloofness is that she should not hold out any hopes of military succor. And in both these matters the Serbs are aided as reasonable people expected it to do.

Serbia Turns to the Adriatic.

With the Aegean Sea closed to her by her own partners, Serbia had to turn to the Adriatic for a passage to the air of the great world beyond, without which no State can thrive. And at first Durazzo was chosen as a place that had once been under the Serbian crown. There was, however, no intention of demanding a "corridor" to it and of carving Albania into three slices. That idea was of later growth. None of the allies, all of whom were confident of victory over the enemy, anticipated such signal successes as they actually won. They gave Turkey credit for much more than she accomplished. And when she realized their strength and her weakness the idea took shape of keeping Albania and partitioning it out among the three claimants, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro. Previously the scheme adopted was to lay claim only to Durazzo, but not to a strip of Albania country leading to it. I know that absolutely, for it was unfolded to me at the time by authorized spokesmen of the allies. And they added: "Albania is a mountainous land, and the cost of constructing a railway over it would be prohibitive. And without a railway of what use would Durazzo be to us? Besides the technical difficulties, however, there is the opposition of the Albanian tribesmen, which would be a railway could be built. What we propose, therefore, is to avail ourselves of a railway to Scutari, which by that time will have been annexed by Montenegro, and from Scutari the line will pass on to the coast of the Adriatic and run southward along that narrow ridge to Durazzo."

"That was the pristine idea. Military success, political pride and diplomatic ingenuity modified it until it became what it now is. Austria-Hungary, however, objects to it in any and every form. Her reasons are manifold, but the rock bottom base of her objection is psychological. Serbia, she reasons, is an enemy, and must consequently be given admission to the heart and home. If she could and did change, if she accepted the proffered hand of friendship, pooled her interests, which are of course mainly economic, with ours (Austria-Hungary's) and made common cause with us then she would have to ask in order to receive, 'mestie circle—never!' After all Albania itself is a country which has little to attract any Power, great or small, excepting its harbors and coasts, and these concern Austria-Hungary and

Italy because either of these jealous rivals by annexing them would possess command of the Adriatic. Hence they have agreed to a self-denying convention. Meanwhile they will exclude the Balkan States.

If Serbia possessed Durazzo and disposed of a fleet of her own or that of an ally she or her partner could establish there a temporary naval base, command the Strait of Otranto and undertake operations against Austria-Hungary. In fact, Austria-Hungary would be thus cut off from the Mediterranean, and not only would the sea passage be barred for her warships but also for her merchant navy. And as Serbia is suspected here of being but a cloak for Russia, she will find every door to the Adriatic locked against her. If she comes to an agreement with Austria-Hungary she will obtain the use of commercial port on the Adriatic, of that I am certain. And she will also be able to avail herself of Salonica, on the Aegean, and of the Danube waterway, so that she is not to be pitied.

DIPLOMACY MUST HURRY.

Serbian Premier's Action May Bring On Another War.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A despatch from Vienna to the Daily Telegraph says: "No sane student of international politics would admit it is conceivable that the feverish little State of Serbia should plunge the great Powers of Europe into the ghastliest war recorded in history. Conditions to-day are in fact even better than they have been before. Yet one is obliged to confess that Serbia's attitude, if Premier Pasich's recent demands are adhered to, makes time for diplomacy short and may make Europe's next task that of again localizing a war, this time with a little nation in a frenzy."

It is stated that the Emperor hopes through the new Cardinal, who will eventually become Primate of Hungary and whose jurisdiction will include Albania, to increase the Austrian influence in Albania. The creation of the new Cardinalate was unexpected.

The five Cardinals who received red hats to-day are Giuseppe Maria de Cosio Macho, Archbishop of Valladolid; Antonio Vico, apostolic nuncio to the Court of Madrid; Enrico Almirante, Sardinia, Archbishop of Seville; Francesco Bauer, Archbishop of Olmutz, and Franz Nagel, Archbishop of Vienna. At the time of their elevation, November 27, 1911, instead of coming to Rome the three Spanish Cardinals received the biretta from the King of Spain and the two Austrians from Francis Joseph.

Contrary to expectations, the Pope to-day did not elevate Mgr. Mendes Bello, Primate of Lisbon, who was last fall elected Cardinal "in pectore," that is, when his present duties permit.

The Sacred College now consists of sixty-one cardinals. Several hundred of Americans who were present at the ceremony to-day were disappointed at the Pope's failure to elevate Archbishop Ireland.

The appointment of the following American prelates was officially announced by the Pope to-day: The Right Rev. Dennis J. O'Connell, Bishop of Richmond, the Right Rev. Patrick A. McEvoy, Bishop of Cheyenne, the Right Rev. Austin Dowling, Bishop of Des Moines, and the Rev. E. J. Hannah, auxiliary Bishop of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Edward J. Hannah, from Rochester, N. Y. He was born in 1842, was educated at the North American College in Rome. He returned to Rochester in 1868 and has become noted as a teacher since. He will be appointed coadjutor to Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 2.—The Right Rev. Dennis J. O'Connell was installed as Bishop of Richmond on Monday, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock.

March 19 last to fill the vacancy in the bishopric caused by the death of Bishop Augustine Van Deyver. Coming from the Erie City Seminary, he had been in the seminary for six years as a priest. Rev. Father O'Connell was elected rector of the American College at Rome, where he served several years, returning to America as rector of the Catholic University in Washington. His appointment and installation as the seventh Bishop of Richmond returned him to the people whom he served loyally as a priest.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 2.—Patrick A. McEvoy, Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Cheyenne, was born in Omaha, Neb., forty years ago. He was one of the young men to serve in the high clerical capacity which he has attained. He was elected Bishop of the Cheyenne diocese January 1, 1912.

Official announcement by the Pope of his elevation has been delayed until this time because of the latter's poor health.

MRS. NOWILL'S BODY FOUND.

Mystery of Death of Wealthy English Woman Still Unclear.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

NEW QUAY, Wales, Dec. 2.—Curiously in accordance with the Cornish tradition that a drowned body rises on the ninth day, the corpse of Mrs. Sidney Nowill, aged 34, the handsome wife of a Sheffield manufacturer who disappeared from the Atlantic Hotel here on November 23, and whose disappearance was followed by the tragic suicide of James A. Delany, 48 years old, a retired solicitor and admirer of Mrs. Nowill, was found this afternoon at low tide by two fishermen in a cove at the bottom of a precipitous cliff. The scene was but two minutes walk from the Atlantic Hotel, where both Mrs. Nowill and Mr. Delany were staying, and 120 feet below the point where Coastguard Lieut. J. and Mr. Delany struggled, while searching for the missing woman.

Following the discovery of the woman's body this afternoon it was raised with ropes and identified by Mrs. Nowill's husband and brother. The face of the woman was distorted with fear, and there were other indications of a struggle.

The mystery as to why Mr. Delany committed suicide or how Mrs. Nowill died has not been cleared. The theory of suicide in the woman's case is not believed because of the place where the body was found.

PUCINI TURNS TO CORNELL.

Wants Undergraduates to Write His Next Libretto.

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ITHACA, Dec. 2.—Giacomo Puccini, the Italian composer, is said to have decided to compose a new American opera and through Milton and Sargent Aborn has invited undergraduates of Cornell University to write the libretto.

Perriere Art Sale in Paris.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—At the sale of the art works of Count Perriere to-day the total amount brought for the day was 144,263 francs (\$28,852.60). Most interest was taken in two Houdon busts, which sold for 30,500 francs (\$6,100) and 40,000 francs (\$8,000) respectively. These sums were modest when compared with 450,000 francs (\$90,000) given for a Houdon bust at the Doucet sale.

Prince Henry Reaches London.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor, has arrived in London strictly incognito.

FIVE CARDINALS GET RED HATS FROM POPE

Pius X. Creates New Prince of
Church, Archbishop of
Wesprim, Hungary.

MOVE TOWARD ALBANIA?

Will Strengthen Austrian Em-
peror's Hold There—Amer-
ican Prelates Named.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, Dec. 2.—Pope Pius X., at a public consistory of the Sacred College to-day, conferred the red hat on the five of the eighteen Cardinals created last year, who had not yet received the insignia of their new rank.

In addition to this function the Pope announced the creation of a new Cardinal, the Right Rev. Charles Baron von Hornig, Archbishop of Wesprim, Hungary. He is said to have taken this action because of the personal request of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary, who granted a private audience to Cardinal Franz X. Nagel, Archbishop of Vienna, before he started for Rome to procure his red hat.

It is stated that the Emperor hopes through the new Cardinal, who will eventually become Primate of Hungary and whose jurisdiction will include Albania, to increase the Austrian influence in Albania. The creation of the new Cardinalate was unexpected.

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Food Experiments have proved Evans Ate

TRUCE HELD UP
BY TWO ALLIES

Continued from First Page.

In view were now on foot and he spoke hopefully of their success.

He said that Germany was interested in preserving Turkey as a powerful and economic factor and denied that any of the Powers were contemplating her acquisition.

After the Chancellor had concluded his warlike speech he was followed by Herr George Ledebour, the Social Democrat, who complained that a more complete exposition of the questions involved in the Balkan war was expected.

He said it was impossible to glean a positive fact from the Chancellor's statements to show for what purposes Germany was to be ready with the sword in hand to aid her allies. Upon the nature of these purposes, he said, depended whether Germany was or was not to throw into the scale her whole influence for the preservation of the peace.

Herr von Kiderlin-Waechter, the Foreign Secretary, who replied to Herr Ledebour, denounced to Herr Ledebour "Attack on the ruler of a great neighboring nation with whom we live and wish to continue to live in peace and amity." He presumably meant Russia.

"I repudiate these attacks," declared the Foreign Secretary, who proceeded to charge Herr Ledebour with "urgency" the Government to improve our relations with England" and of having "accused the Government of promoting dissension with England."

"This affords me the welcome opportunity," Herr von Kiderlin-Waechter said in measured words, "to declare that throughout the recent crisis our relations with England were particularly confidential. The negotiations between London and Berlin were carried on through the crisis with mutual confidence and they gave rise to gratifying intimacy in our relations. They have also shown a good service in promoting a good understanding between the Powers and I can give it as my settled conviction that they will continue to do so."

PROTECTORATE OVER EGYPT.

Proclamation by British Government Expected in January.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

GENEVA, Dec. 2.—The Egyptian representatives of the Banque Populaire Suisse, one of the largest banks in Switzerland, telegraphs here as follows: "It is considered in official circles that the proclamation of a British protectorate over Egypt will be declared in January. It will doubtless have a good effect on business and the Egyptian fund."

The representative points out that the Balkan war has not affected Egyptian securities.

HAREM WOMEN ESCAPE.

Several Arrive in Switzerland. Flashed but Penalties.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

GENEVA, Dec. 2.—It seems that the harem women of the higher educated classes have taken advantage of the general chaos in Constantinople to escape to Europe to begin a new life. Several of the women have arrived at Zurich and Lausanne, and three in Geneva. They have little money, but bring splendid jewels and silks.

BOMBARD AVLONA, ALBANIA.

Greeks Attack Submarine Telegraph Office as a Protest.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, Dec. 2.—A telegram received here from Avlona, Albania, announces the bombardment of the submarine telegraph office there by a Greek gunboat. No damage was done.

The population of Avlona regard the bombardment as a protest against the proclamation of the independence and neutrality of Albania.

DETAILS OF SALONICA CAPTURE.

25,000 Men and 1,000 Officers Taken—Feeding 30,000 Refugees.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ATHENS, Dec. 2.—The following official details of the Greek captures at Salonica were issued to-day: One thousand officers, 25,000 men, 70 cannon, 30 machine guns, 2,000 horses, 75,000 rifles. The Greek authorities at Salonica are feeding 30,000 refugees.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE RENEWED.

German-Austro-Italian Agreement Good for Three More Years.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—It is stated in parliamentary circles here that the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy) was renewed "some days ago" for three years.

U. S. CAN PARTICIPATE.

Hardly Likely We Will Interfere in Balkan Conference.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, Dec. 2.—The proposed meeting of Ambassadors to arrange a settlement of the questions arising out of the Balkan war is not likely to be held in Rome. The correspondent of THE SUN hears from a diplomatic source that the United States may participate in the meeting if that country applies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—It was said here to-night that the United States will not apply for the privilege of participating in the conference of the Powers on the Balkan situation. The only circumstances under which the United

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WILL HOLD TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)

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the new styles and offered at
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Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

STILL A SIAMESE COUNTESS.

American Woman, Beatrice Sent
Bhidak, Loses Separation Suit.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—In the Divorce Court to-day Countess Beatrice Seni Bhidak, an American woman, petitioned for a separation. She was first married to a German, but the union was dissolved in 1902. She met the Siamese Count Seni Bhidak in Germany in 1907 and was married to him in June, 1908, at Kensington. The couple lived in London together for a month and then sailed for Singapore, and while the husband went on to Bangkok he provided his wife with a return passage to England.

Afterward he cabled her that she was free to marry, adding "It is best that you return home. I can do nothing more for you." Since that time he has not communicated with his wife except to send a declaration of dissolution in Siamese signed by him.

Evidence was given in the case to-day to the effect that if a husband deserted his wife for three months it was tantamount to a divorce according to the Siamese law. The Judge dismissed the petition on those grounds.

TO BOYCOTT RUSSIAN GOODS.

Society Known as "The Saviors of
Mongolia" Formed.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 2.—A correspondent of a telegraph agency at Hankow, China, states that a society called "The Saviors of Mongolia" has been formed for the purpose of agitating against Russia. If the Russo-Mongolian agreement is not rescinded the society calls for a boycott of Russian goods and urges the Chinese to refuse Russian money and to call in deposits in Russo-Chinese banks.

The Chamber of Commerce at Hankow supports the society and the authorities there are inactive in attempts to curb its agitation.

ROSEBERY PRAISES "BOBS."

Calls Him "G